

PATENT SPECIFICATION

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(19)



(54) COMPOSITE PANEL WITH REINFORCED SHELL

(71) We, MASO-THERM CORPORATION, a corporation organised and existing under the laws of the state of Connecticut of 230 Capitol Avenue, Bridgeport, Connecticut 06606, United States of America, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to a composite panel especially useful in building applications which is similar to monolithic cast concrete panels in outward appearance and use, yet has significant improvements in insulating properties and weight reduction. More particularly, this invention relates to a composite panel having a rigid foam core encapsulated in a shell of cementitious material reinforced with two different types of fibrous reinforcement.

Because of increased costs in material and labor, the construction industry has come to use prefabricated building panels, for example wall panels, roof decks and the like. A popular form of construction is known as "curtain-wall" construction and involves the use of a structural steel skeleton to which prefabricated or precast panels are attached. Such curtain-wall panels are commonly cast from reinforced concrete and are provided with a surface finish such as a smooth concrete finish or aggregate imbedded into the face of the panels. These panels are extremely heavy. For example, a four foot by eight foot curtain-wall panel cast from reinforced concrete weighs from about 1,400 to 1,600 pounds and requires heavy construction equipment to install. In addition, these panels provide very poor insulating properties and by themselves are a very poor vapor barrier. This makes necessary further construction to insulate and seal the pre-cast concrete curtain-wall.

The construction industry has long sought improved building elements that will offer advantages in material and construction costs.

The present invention provides a monolithic building panel which is extremely light in weight as compared to pre-cast concrete

panels for example and which has greatly improved insulating and vapor barrier properties.

According to one aspect of the present invention we provide a composite panel comprising a rigid foam core encapsulated in a fiber-reinforced shell of cementitious material having edge portions and major surface portions said major surface portions being reinforced with a first fibrous reinforcing material in discrete fiber form distributed in an interconnected random matrix in the major surface portions of the shell; said edge portions being reinforced with two further fibrous reinforcing materials, one being in discrete fiber form which is premixed with the cementitious material forming the edge portions and the other being in scrim form which extends from the edge portions into the major surface portions of the shell, said premixed fiber being shorter than the fibers of the random matrix in the major surface portions of the shell.

According to another aspect of the invention is a process for making the composite panel aforesaid.

The composite module of the invention has a rigid foam core, for example rigid polyurethane foam having a density in the range of two to five pounds per cubic foot, encapsulated in a shell of reinforced cementitious material.

The invention will be further apparent from the following description with reference to the accompanying drawings, of which:—

Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view in perspective and partly broken away of a composite panel according to the present invention;

Figure 2 is a perspective view showing a rigid foam core member wrapped in scrim reinforcing material and which is ready to be incorporated into a composite panel of the invention;

Figure 3 is a sectional view in perspective and partly broken away of an alternative embodiment of the composite panel of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a perspective view partly broken

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away illustrating one embodiment for forming composite panels according to the invention;

5 Figure 5 is a cross-sectional view showing the formation of composite panels according to the invention;

10 Figure 6a and b are cross-sectional views showing a preferred embodiment for forming composite panels according to the invention; and

Figs. 7a and b are cross-sectional views showing an alternative to the preferred embodiment shown in Figs. 6a and b.

15 Fig. 8 is a cross-sectional view showing a further embodiment for forming a composite module such as a highway barrier according to the present invention.

20 The invention will be described with reference to a preferred embodiment wherein the first reinforcing material is glass fiber, the second scrim reinforcing material is coated glass fiber scrim, and the rigid foam core is polyurethane foam.

25 A preferred embodiment is shown in Figs. 6 and 7. The composite panel, preferably a building panel, has a rigid foam core 10 encapsulated in a shell of cementitious material having edge portions 12' and major surface portions 12. The shell is reinforced with a first fibrous reinforcing material in discrete fiber form in two different fiber lengths, the shorter fibers being distributed in an interconnected random matrix throughout the shell, that is in the edge portions 12' and the major surface portions 12, while the longer fibers are distributed in an interconnected random matrix together with the shorter fibers in at least one preferably both major surface portions 12 of the shell. The second fibrous reinforcing material 14 in scrim form is located in the edge portions 12' of the shell and extends therefrom into at least one and preferably both major surface portions 12 of the shell.

30 The combined use of short and long fibers has processing advantages in that the shorter fibers can be premixed with the cementitious material and the longer fibers can be deposited for example by cutting and chopping, *in situ* during formation of the shell. This, together with the use of scrim reinforcing material 14, provides excellent reinforcing for the shell plus efficient production. The premixed shorter fibers can be from about one quarter to about three quarters of an inch in length preferably about one half inch in length, and are present in an amount of from about one to three percent by weight, preferably about two percent by weight, based on the weight of the wet cement. The longer fibers which are preferably chopped and deposited during formation of the major surface portions 12 of the shell can be up to three inches in length preferably about two inches in length and are present in an amount of from about one to about three percent by weight, preferably about two per-

cent by weight, based on the weight of the wet cementitious material. The total amount of fibrous reinforcement in both the shorter and longer fiber form and the scrim form is ideally about five per cent by weight based on the weight of the wet cementitious material. However, in practice it has been found that this can be reduced to about four percent by weight while still retaining the desired strength characteristics for the completed panel. It is believed that the combination of reinforcing materials as provided by the present invention makes it possible to reduce the total amount of fibrous reinforcement without sacrificing any desired physical properties.

35 As shown in Fig. 1 of the drawing, the scrim reinforcement 16 can surround the foam core 10 and care should be taken to insure thorough imbedding of the scrim layer 16 in the cement/glass fiber shell 12. The scrim layer 16 can completely surround the foam core 10 as shown in Fig. 3 and in certain applications it is possible to band or wrap the core 10 with strips of scrim reinforcement in a crisscross or parallel pattern to gain the desired reinforcement characteristics.

40 Fig. 3 is similar to Fig. 1 and includes a further scrim reinforcement layer 18 which is in the form of a dense layer of chopped fiber reinforcement.

45 The term "scrim" is used herein to include woven, non-woven, and dense chopped fiber layers (e.g. layer 18 Fig. 3) which functions as a reinforcing layer with respect to the composite panels of the invention. The scrim material can be coarse or fine so long as it is sufficiently open to allow the cementitious mixture to penetrate and wet the scrim layer itself. Generally the scrim reinforcing material will have a screen like appearance with openings as small as an eighth of an inch up to two inches or more, preferably with openings of about a quarter of an inch up to one inch. Naturally, the type and the configuration of the scrim reinforcing material will depend on the ultimate use for the panel being produced. For example for roof deck panels or curtain-wall panels measuring approximately five by ten feet and four inches thick, a single layer of scrim with openings of approximately one half inch surrounding the foam core or adjacent to the major surfaces or around the edges (Figs. 6 and 7) has been found to provide adequate reinforcement for these particular applications.

50 The first fibrous reinforcement in fiber form is preferably glass fiber chopped from rovings in lengths of one quarter to three inches and preferably from one to two inches. A preferred glass fiber is AR(alkali resistant) glass fiber sold under the trademark CEM-FIL and more particularly described in U.S. patent 3,901,720 issued August 26, 1975.

55 For glass reinforced concrete (GRC), the

generally recognized glass content is about five percent by weight with the glass fibers being distributed in an interconnected random matrix. However, through the use of additional

5 scrim reinforcing material (as mentioned above), the total amount of fiber reinforcement can be reduced to about four percent by weight. This results in increased efficiency

10 in handling and cost savings. Because of availability and cost, the preferred first fibrous reinforcement (both short and long fibers) is glass fiber and preferably AR glass fiber, and the second scrim reinforcing material is preferably a glass fiber, scrim

15 such as E glass fiber scrim coated to impart alkali resistance to the glass for example with a polyester coating. However, other similar and equivalent fibrous materials can be used for the first and second fibrous reinforcing materials within the context of the present

20 invention. For example, the fiber and/or scrim reinforcing materials can be the same or different and can be made from Aramid (Registered Trade Mark) fiber such as

25 KEVLAR (Registered Trade Mark) by duPont, AR glass such as described above, nylon fibers, polyester fibers, and the like including natural and synthetic inorganic and organic fibers, for example graphite fibers. The scrim can also be made of a combination of fibers such as glass fiber and aramid fiber.

The cementitious material is preferably common cement in admixture with conventional fillers such as sand or pumice and can contain conventional additives such as lime and

35 stearates for water resistance, latex for added strength and wetting ability with respect to the fiber reinforcement, and water reducing agents for quick setting. Conventional tints or dyes can also be used to provide the desired

40 coloration.

It is also possible to use as a cementitious material a sulfur based product marketed under the trademark SUMENT by Chevron

45 Chemical Company. This sulfur based material can be used in admixture with sand or other conventional fillers following known techniques for handling this type of material.

The glass fiber reinforcement can be incorporated into the cementitious material in an interconnected random matrix by premixing and/or by successively applying wet cementitious material and chopped and sprayed glass fiber. With conventional GRC where the glass

50 content is generally about five percent by weight, premixing of the glass and cement is generally not possible without disturbing or destroying the glass fiber matrix. However, it is possible to premix and preserve the glass fiber matrix when using less glass for example

60 two percent by weight glass. The present invention thus provides an additional advantage in being able to use a premix of wet cement and glass fibers preferably in combination with longer chopped and sprayed fibers.

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Mechanical treatments can also be employed to work the glass fiber matrix and/or scrim reinforcing material into the wet cement mixture. For example rollers made of wire, grid or mesh can be applied to the mixture of glass fiber and cement and/or the scrim reinforcing material to insure thorough wetting of the reinforcing materials by the cement. The use of dilute latex can also assist in the wetting operation.

Suitable rigid foams include inorganic and organic foams. Rigid urethane polymer foams are preferred. These well known materials are widely used principally for insulation purposes. Urethane polymer foams are commonly formed by combining the reactants (a polyol and an isocyanate) using airless spraying or liquid application techniques. Foaming commences almost instantaneously and is completed within a very short period of time depending on the type of urethane polymer composition employed. The density of rigid urethane foams also depends on the nature of the urethane composition employed but generally ranges between about 1.5 pounds per cubic foot to 10 pounds per cubic foot, more commonly from 2 to 5 pounds per cubic foot. Other suitable rigid foams include polyester foams, phenolic resin foams, isocyanurate foams and sulfur based foams marketed under the trademark SUFOAM by Chevron

70 Chemical Company.

The process of the present invention for making composite panels will now be described. The first step is to provide a mold having bottom and side walls for example as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. Wet cement and glass fiber are deposited in the bottom of the mold (preferably with vibration) to form a bottom layer. A rigid urethane polymer foam core

100 10 having, for example, a density of 2 to 2.5 pounds per cubic foot, is then placed on top of the bottom layer. The core member 10, as shown in Fig. 5, has a peripheral shape smaller than the mold interior leaving a free space between the core 10 and the mold side walls. The core member 10 also has a thickness less than the height of the mold side walls.

Wet cement and glass fibers are then deposited to fill the free space between the core member 10 and the side walls and to cover the core member 10 with a top layer (again, preferably with vibration) to encapsulate the core member 10 with a wet shell of reinforced cement 12. Scrim reinforcement is provided around the side walls in one of a number of ways as hereinafter described. The wet shell is cured and the finished module removed from the mold.

To form the module of Fig. 1 the core member 10 is first wrapped with the scrim material 16 as shown in Fig. 2 and the process is carried out as described above.

To form the module shown in Fig. 3, a similar operation is carried out but addition-

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ally, a dense layer of chopped fibers is first applied to the bottom of the mold before depositing the mixture of glass and cement 12. A similar layer 18 is imbedded into the top surface of the glass cement mixture covering the core number 10 and imbedded therein. The dense chopped layer 18 can be glass fiber preferably AR glass fiber or it can be chopped aramid fiber.

Figs. 4 and 5 illustrate one way in which scrim reinforcement 20 can be provided adjacent the entire surface of the glass fiber reinforced cement shell 12. In this instance the scrim reinforcing material 20 is placed over the bottom of the mold and up and over the side walls. The bottom side and top layers are then formed around the core number 10 as described above and then the excess scrim material 20 is folded in over the top mixture of cement and glass 12 and imbedded therein, for example by using mechanical rolling techniques as described above.

It is preferred to form the cement glass fiber matrix by successively depositing chopped glass fibers and wet cement (preferably premixed with shorter glass fibers) while vibrating the mold. This insures complete wetting of the glass fibers by the cement without disturbing the glass matrix and also thorough filling of the free space between the core number 10 and the sides of the mold.

Figs. 6 and 7 of the drawing illustrate a preferred embodiment wherein the bottom layer of the shell is formed by successfully depositing a premix of wet cementitious material and fibers and individual fibers longer than the premixed fibers. For example, wet cement premixed with one half inch glass fibers can be applied in the desired thickness and then chopped and sprayed glass fibers of two inches in length are applied to the wet premix and rolled in to insure a complete wetting of the chopped fibers without breaking the matrix. The chopped fibers can be applied and rolled into the layer of premix in several steps if desired to reach the necessary level of glass loading for the bottom layer.

The free space around the edges of the core 10 and the mold side walls is preferably filled with a premix of wet cement and two percent by weight glass fibers one half inch in length, preferably with vibration to insure complete filling of the free space and wetting of scrim material positioned in the free space. The top layer can then be formed in the same manner as the formation of the bottom layer as described above.

More specifically, and by way of example, (again with reference to Figs. 6 and 7 of the drawing) a mold is provided having a bottom and side walls which are four inches high.

A premix of cement and two percent of one-half inch glass fibers is prepared by first mixing

a wetting agent such as methyl cellulose with one half inch glass fibers and then mixing the wet fibers with a mixture of cement and sand with the amount of water adjusted to compensate for the wetting agent added to the one half inch glass fibers. The pre-wetted glass fibers are added up to two percent by weight based on the weight of the wet cement to the mixture of cement and sand and the entire mixture is mixed further for a period of approximately five minutes before being used. This prevents balling of the glass fibers which results from over mixing.

The premix of wet cement and two percent one half inch glass fibers is then cast into the bottom of the mold to a thickness of three eighths of an inch. Chopped and sprayed glass two inches in length is then applied in several passes to the top of the bottom layer and rolled in after each pass to insure complete wetting of the chopped two inch glass fibers without breaking the matrix that results from the chopping and spraying operation.

The edges of the mold are then lined with glass fiber scrim which is a coated E glass fiber scrim with one quarter inch openings and furnished by J. P. Stevens under the trade name Lino scrim. The scrim is cut in long lengths and extends onto the bottom layer for a distance of approximately four inches from the mold side wall, up the mold side wall and thereafter for a distance of approximately four inches. The scrim is pressed into the wet bottom layer to insure complete wetting of that portion of the scrim which is in contact with the bottom layer.

A rigid urethane foam core three inches in thickness is then placed on the bottom layer and over the scrim material extending into the bottom layer leaving a free space around the sides of the mold as shown in Figs. 6a. If desired the core material can be pinned through the mold and spacers can be temporarily inserted to insure proper positioning of the core 10.

Another batch of premixed cement with one half inch glass fibers and an amount of two percent by weight is then applied to the top of the core and fed into the free space to fill same. The scrim material extending over the top of the side walls is then folded in followed by the application of another layer of premixed cement and glass fibers to a thickness of three eighths inch to form a top layer. The same one half inch glass fiber, two percent premixture is used to form the top layer and, again as in the formation of the bottom layer two inch glass fibers chopped and sprayed onto the top layer in several passes and rolled in after each pass. The amount of chopped and sprayed glass is two percent in the bottom layer and two percent in the top layer and the entire wet shell when formed has one half inch premixed glass fibers distributed throughout the shell that is in the

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side portions 12' and the two major surface portions 12 and in addition in the major surface portions 12 there are randomly distributed longer glass fibers of two inch in length in an interconnected random matrix together with the shorter fibers for a total glass fiber loading throughout the shell of approximately four percent by weight based on the wet cement.

To aid in filling distribution and wetting of the fibers the mold is vibrated intermittently during the application of the bottom and top layers and the filling of the free space between the mold side walls and the core 10.

As shown in Fig. 7 the scrim material 14 can be prepositioned around the edges of the foam core 10 and pinned or secured in place by an adhesive.

A key aspect of the preferred embodiments shown in Figs. 6 and 7 of the drawing is the formation of a composite panel like building panel having a fiber reinforced shell formed around the core 10 *in situ*. The entire shell made up of edge portions 12' and major surface portions 12 is cast or formed wet around the foam core 10 and the use of vibration insures complete filling and distribution and the avoidance of free spaces or parting lines. In curing the wet shell surrounding the foam core 10, the cement has a tendency to shrink and this places the fibers in the shell in tension around the rigid foam core which resists the shrinking effect of the cement. The nature of the fiber reinforced cement shell is such that it is self supporting which means that it can be removed from the mold within a very short period after casting the shell about the core 10. Periods of an hour or more have been found to be sufficient before removing the partially cured panel from the mold and curing is completed by keeping the module wet for periods of up to three to five days.

A specific embodiment of the invention is illustrated in Fig. 8 of the drawing with reference to a highway barrier profile which are presently conventionally made from pre-cast concrete. In this embodiment the mold is first lined with a layer of scrim reinforcing material 14 and then a rigid foam core member 10 wrapped in scrim reinforcing material 14 is suspended in the mold via pin members 30 so as to leave a free space between the wrapped core member 10 and the mold bottom and side walls. The free space can then be filled with a premixture 12' of cement and glass fibers in an amount of about two percent by weight. Complete formation of the product would naturally involve a complete filling of the free space, covering the top of the wrapped foam core member 10 and folding in and imbedding of the scrim material 14 lining the mold and extending up over the tops of the mold side walls. If desired the mold side walls can extend up even further and a heavier base

material such as concrete can be applied either before the excess scrim material 14 lining the mold is folded in or the excess material can be folded over the base and imbedded therein after it's put in place.

The embodiment shown in Fig. 8 lends itself especially well to the use of a mixture of SUMENT (Trade Mark) and sand as described above.

After fabrication of the panel is complete the cement is allowed to cure under ambient conditions or preferably in a steam heated curing enclosure. Curing can also be accelerated using hot wet cement made with water at about 122°—200° F. Once the cement is cured the composite module is removed from the mold and is ready for use.

One or more exterior surfaces of the shell 12 can be provided with any desired finished texture or design and can have imbedded therein inorganic aggregates such as gravel, broken stone, marble chips and the like. As for surface design and texture, the exterior of the shell 12 will conform to the surface finish of the mold which makes it possible to achieve desired effects for example a wood grained appearance or a ribbed configuration or the like.

The composite panel of the invention can be used and installed in the same manner as conventional building panels such as pre-cast curtain-wall panels but because of the great reduction in weight simplified installation procedures are possible. Because of the greatly improved thermally insulating and water vapor barrier properties the panels of the invention, no further steps have to be taken to insure these properties as is the case with conventional building panels.

In roof deck installations or curtain-wall installations, a room temperature curing elastomer such as a silicone elastomer can be used for edge-to-edge bonding between adjacent panels and the entire installation can be provided with an overcoating of a suitable elastomer. This provides for a shock resistant installation which can also compensate for later movement of a structure for example as a building settles after construction. The edges of the panels according to the invention can also be provided with one or more semi-circular longitudinal grooves to facilitate the use of flexible bead material made for example from synthetic polymer foams such as polyethylene positioned between adjacent panels to provide sealing against moisture and air.

The composite panel of the invention can also be formed into insulated pipes and conduits, railroad ties, walls and even load bearing panels which can incorporate conduits for utilities, window frames, door frames and the like. It should also be noted that the composite panel of the invention is buoyant be-

cause of the rigid foam core 10 and this can be utilised to advantage in the construction of floating docks and wharfs as well as off shore drilling platforms.

Typical properties of commercially available rigid urethane polymer foams are set forth in the following table:

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TYPICAL RIGID URETHANE FOAM PROPERTIES

Density lb./cu. ft. ASTM D 1622	Compressive Strength psi ASTM D 1621	Compressive Modulus psi ASTM D 1621	Shear Strength psi	Shear Modulus psi
1.5-2.0	20-60	400-2000	20-50	250-550
2.1-30	35-95	800-3500	30-70	350-800
3.1-45	50-185	1500-6000	45-125	500-1300
4.6-70	100-350	3800-12,000	75-180	850-2000

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

- 10 1. A composite panel comprising a rigid foam core encapsulated in a fiber-reinforced shell of cementitious material having edge, portions and major surface portions;

- 15 (i) said major surface portions being reinforced with a first fibrous reinforcing material in discrete fiber form distributed in an interconnected random matrix in the major surface portions of the shell;

- 20 (ii) said edge portions being reinforced with two further fibrous reinforcing materials, one being in discrete fiber form which is premixed with the cementitious material forming the edge portions and the other being in scrim form which extends from the edge portions into the major surface portions of the shell, said

- 25 premixed fiber being shorter than the fibers of the random matrix in the major surface portions of the shell.
- 30 2. A composite panel according to claim 1 wherein the major surface portions of the shell also contain premixed fibers distributed in an interconnected matrix together with said fibrous reinforcing material.

- 35 3. A composite panel according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein said cementitious material is a sulfur-based material.

- 40 4. A composite panel according to any one of claims 1 to 3 inclusive wherein the rigid foam core is rigid urethane polymer foam.

- 45 5. A composite panel according to any one of claims 1 to 3 inclusive wherein the rigid foam core is a sulfur-based material.

6. A composite panel according to any one of claims 1 to 5 inclusive wherein the reinforcing materials are glass fiber.

7. A composite panel according to any one of claims 1 to 6 inclusive wherein the premixed fibers are from about one-quarter to three-quarters of an inch in length, preferably about one-half inch in length and are present in an

amount of from 1 to 3% by weight, preferably about 2% by weight.

8. A composite panel according to any one of claims 1 to 7 inclusive wherein the fibers in the major surface portions of the shell are up to three inches in length, preferably about two inches in length and are present in an amount of from 1 to 3% by weight.

9. A process for making a composite panel having a rigid foam core encapsulated in a shell of reinforced cementitious material which includes the steps of:

(a) providing a mold having a bottom and side walls;

(b) successively applying wet cementitious material and individual fibers in the mold, the fibers being applied by chopping rolls of continuous fibers and spraying the chopped fibers into the mold;

(c) distributing the fibers into the wet cementitious material in a random interconnected matrix to form a bottom layer;

(d) placing a rigid foam core member having major surface portions and side walls on said bottom layer, said core member having a peripheral shape smaller than the mold interior leaving a free space between the core member and the mold side walls, said core member having a thickness less than the height of the mold side walls;

(e) depositing wet cementitious material premixed with fibers in the free space between the core member and the mold side walls;

(f) successively applying wet cementitious material and individual fibers in the mold, the fibers being applied by chopping rolls of continuous fibers and spraying the chopped fibers into the mold;

(g) distributing the fibers into the wet cementitious material applied in (f) in a random interconnected matrix to form a top layer over the core to encase the core in an

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integral fiber reinforced shell of cementitious material;

5 (h) providing scrim reinforcing material around the side walls of the rigid foam core member; and

(i) curing the wet cementitious shell surrounding the core and removing the thus formed panel from said mold.

10 10. A process according to claim 9 wherein step (h) is performed by placing the scrim reinforcing material on top of the bottom layer and which extends therefrom up over the top of the mold side walls before placing the rigid foam core member on said bottom layer and

15 11. A process according to claim 10 wherein the scrim material is folded in over the core member after depositing the wet cementitious material in the free space between the core member and the mold side walls.

25 12. A process according to claim 10 wherein the scrim material is folded in over the core member before depositing the wet cementitious material in the free space between the core member and the mold side walls.

30 13. A process according to claim 9 wherein step (h) is performed by wrapping the rigid foam core in the scrim reinforcing material so as to cover at least partially the side walls thereof before positioning the core member in the mold.

35 14. A process according to any one of claims 9 to 13 inclusive wherein steps (c) and (g)

are carried out by vibrating the mold.

15. A process according to any one of claims 9 to 14 inclusive wherein the wet cementitious material of steps (b) and (f) is provided by premixing wet cement and fibers shorter in length than the individual fibers.

40 16. A process for forming a composite panel such as a highway barrier having a rigid foam core encapsulated in a shell of reinforced cementitious material which comprises:

(a) providing a mold having a bottom and side walls;

(b) lining said mold with a scrim reinforcing material;

50 (c) suspending a rigid foam core member wrapped in a scrim reinforcing material in said mold leaving a free space between the wrapped core member and the mold bottom and side walls;

55 (d) filling said free space with a premix of wet cementitious material and fibers; and

(e) curing said cementitious material and removing the thus formed panel from the mold.

60 17. A composite panel comprising a rigid foam core encapsulated in a fiber reinforced cementitious shell which is formed *in situ* around the core by the process of any one of claims 9 to 16 inclusive.

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

2 SHEETS

This drawing is a reproduction of
the Original on a reduced scale

Sheet 1

FIG. 1

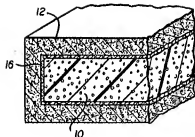


FIG. 3

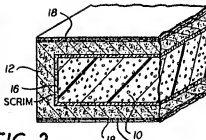
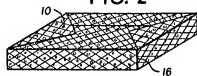


FIG. 2



DENSE LAYER OF
FIBER REINFORCEMENT

FIG. 4

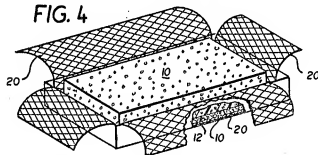


FIG. 5

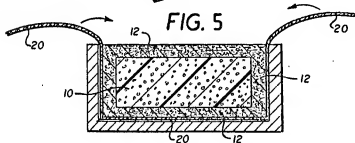


FIG. 6a

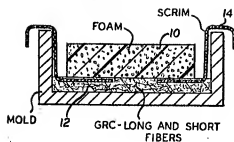


FIG. 6b

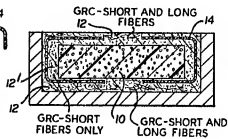


FIG. 7a

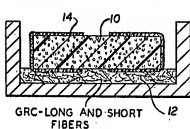


FIG. 7b

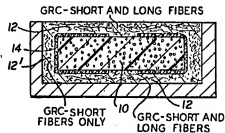
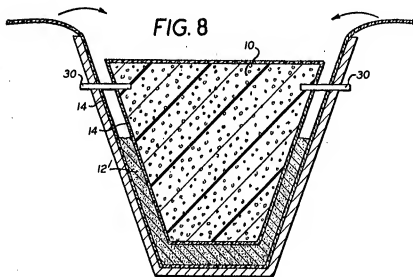


FIG. 8



(12) PATENT ABRIDGMENT (11) Document No. AU-B-34994/89
(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE (10) Acceptance No. 611026

(54) Title
SELF-ADHESIVE COMBINATION WEB FOR PREVENTING AND MAKING GOOD
CRACKS, ESPECIALLY IN ASPHALT AND CONCRETE SURFACES

International Patent Classification(s)
(51)^a B32B 005/28 B32B 033/00 C09J 007/02 D04H 013/00
E01C 023/09

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(31) Number (32) Date (33) Country
1362/88 25.05.88 AT AUSTRIA

(43) Publication Date : 30.11.89

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(56) Prior Art Documents
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(57) Claim

1. A self-adhesive combination web for preventing and making good cracks, especially in asphalt and concrete surfaces in road construction and engineering hydraulics, comprising a sheet-like reinforcing web of high-modulus fibers with a modulus of at least 15 GPa, and a nonwoven or woven fabric of thermoplastic fibers, which are mutually bonded by an elastic, self-adhesive binder in such a way that the reinforcing web is fully embedded in the binder and the nonwoven or woven fabric is only partially embedded, the nonwoven or woven fabric with the binder being wider than the reinforcing web and extending beyond the reinforcing web.

2. A combination web as claimed in claim 1, wherein the binder consists of bitumen, or of bitumen which is modified by polymers based on styrene, butadiene, butene, EPDM or acrylonitrile or by atactic polypropylene.

5. A combination web as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the high-modulus fibers of the reinforcing web consist of glass, graphite, aramide or polyether-ether-ketone.

6. A combination web as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the nonwoven or woven fabric consists of polypropylene fibers, polyethylene fibers, polyester fibers or polyamide fibers.

10. A process for preventing or making good cracks, especially in asphalt and concrete surfaces, wherein a crack infilled with a fill material, or a gap or a transition between two carriageway structures is covered by the combination web as claimed in claim 1 and the entire surface, which is to be protected or made good, is then covered or surfaced, so that the coverings or surfacings of the area protected or made good are kept free of stresses or constraints.

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Complete Specification for the invention entitled:

"SELF-ADHESIVE COMBINATION WEB FOR
PREVENTING AND MAKING GOOD CRACKS,
ESPECIALLY IN ASPHALT AND CONCRETE
SURFACES"

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The following statement is a full description of this invention,
including the best method of performing it known to us:-

1323A/bm

Self-adhesive combination web for preventing and making good cracks, especially in asphalt and concrete surfaces.

Description

The invention relates to a self-adhesive combination web for preventing and making good cracks, especially in asphalt and concrete surfaces in road construction and engineering hydraulics, comprising a reinforcing web of high-modulus fibers and a nonwoven or woven fabric of thermoplastic fibers, which are mutually bonded by an elastic binder.

Cracks in carriageways or between parts of carriageways, for example between individual concrete slabs, are at present made good above all by filling the cracks with bitumen and, after application of a bituminous binder or pre-spray, covering them with one or more layers of asphalt. Due to the subsequent stresses, the same cracks reappear sooner or later, depending on the intensity of the stresses, so that fairly soon it becomes necessary in most cases to make the carriageway good again. There has been no lack of attempts at overcoming these disadvantages. Thus, for example, after filling the cracks or potholes, a nonwoven or woven fabric of thermoplastic fibers or a thermoplastic nonwoven impregnated or coated with bitumen was placed as an interlayer on top of the entire carriageway surface to be made good, and a new asphalt surfacing was applied thereto. In this way, only a certain reinforcement and a delay in crack propagation was achievable in the covering of extreme expansion joints or cracks. Because of the high elongations of the thermoplastic webs, which are more than 10% on average, new cracks appear in the carriageway surfacing under high stress.

To eliminate these disadvantages, attempts have been made to use grid mats of glass fibers for reinforcing or bridging cracked road superstructures. The filled crack

is here covered with the glass fiber grid and an asphalt layer is applied thereto. Because of the low expansion of the glass fibers, which is approximately comparable with that of asphaltic concrete in the region of parts per
5 thousand, a renewed breakthrough of the covered crack can admittedly be avoided by means of glass fiber grids and, as a result, a reinforcement can be achieved in the region of the original crack. However, it has proved to be a serious disadvantage that the grid structure of the glass fiber grid
10 fairly soon breaks through the asphalt top layer and becomes visible as a result of traffic stress, and that new cracks, so-called secondary cracks, appear in the asphalt above all at the edges of the grid mats.

It is an aim of the present invention to prevent the
15 formation of cracks in asphalt and concrete surfaces and permanently to make good already existing cracks.

It has been found that the aim may be achieved by means of a combination web of a reinforcing web of high-modulus fibers and a nonwoven or woven fabric of thermoplastic fibers,
20 which are embedded in an elastic self-adhesive binder.

Accordingly, the invention relates to a self-adhesive combination web for preventing and making good cracks, especially in asphalt and concrete surfaces in road construction and engineering hydraulics, comprising a
25 sheet-like reinforcing web of high-modulus fibers with a modulus of at least 15 GPa, and a nonwoven or woven fabric of thermoplastic fibers, which are mutually bonded by an elastic, self-adhesive binder in such a way that the reinforcing web is fully embedded in the binder and the
30 nonwoven or woven fabric is only partially embedded, the nonwoven or woven fabric with the binder being wider than the reinforcing web and extending beyond the reinforcing web.



The sheet-like reinforcing web used in the combination web can be, for example, in the form of woven fabrics or grids. Grids of high-modulus fibers, which are fixed at the crossing points, for example by means of adhesive bonding or by weaving or braiding of the fibers in the crossing points, are preferred. The high-modulus fibers used in the reinforcing web can be virtually any known reinforcing fibers such as, for example, glass fibers, graphite fibers, aramide fibers, ceramic fibers or metal fibers, or fibers of polyether-ether-ketone (PEEK), fibers of glass, graphite, aramide or PEEK being preferred.

The nonwovens or woven fabrics used in the combination web consist of thermoplastic fibers, fibers of polypropylene, polyethylene, polyester or polyamide being preferred. Fibers of polypropylene are particularly preferred. Both continuous filament nonwovens and staple fiber nonwovens are used as the nonwovens, continuous filament nonwovens being preferred. The nonwovens or woven fabrics are preferably embedded in the binder up to at least half and particularly preferably up to two thirds of their thickness. Moreover, it is preferred that the nonwovens or woven fabrics with the binder extend by at least 5 cm beyond the reinforcing web to the left and to the right of the combination web.

The binders used in the combination web consist preferably of bitumen which may have been modified by polymers based, for example, on styrene, butadiene, butene, an ethylene/propylene/diene monomer (EPDM) or acrylonitrile or by atactic polypropylene. Further preferred binders are polymers based on styrene, butadiene, butene, EPDM, acrylonitrile and atactic polypropylene. If appropriate, the binders can be diluted with organic solvents.

Corresponding to the stresses which are to be expected, the combination webs according to the invention can have

weights per unit area of usually about 1,000 to 6,000 g/m², preferably about 1,000 to 3,500 g/m². The weight per unit area of the nonwovens or woven fabrics used is usually about 100 to 1,000 g/m², preferably about 100 to 400 g/m², and that of the reinforcing webs is about 50 to 5,000 g/m², preferably 100 to 2,500 g/m².

The formation of cracks can be prevented by means of the combination web according to the invention, for example at transitions between different carriageway sections such as, for example, the joints between concrete slabs, the joint produced between the two carriageway sides or in the transition region to a bridge. The combination web is also suitable for making good refilled major holes, track grooves, frost heaves and other irregularities in road structures. A further important possible application arises after excavation work for covering the joints after the ditches have been filled in again. Making-good and prevention or sealing of cracks in the construction of dams and canals, for example in irrigation channels, is also possible.

For making good or preventing cracks in surfaces, the joint which has been filled in with a fill material, for example a bituminous mass, or the crack is covered by the self-adhesive combination web according to the invention beyond the joint, in such a way that the self-adhesive binder comes to lie on the surface which is to be protected. In the case of minor cracks, for example, a 50 cm wide combination web can be unrolled over the crack, and correspondingly wider webs have to be used for wider cracks, holes or irregularities. A pre-spray, for example a bitumen emulsion, is then applied uniformly to the entire surface which is to be protected. The absorption capacity of the surface of the combination web for the pre-spray must be approximately the same as the quantity used for the adjoining area which is to be made good. This is achieved by embedding the nonwoven or woven fabric of the combination web to a greater or lesser depth in the binder. If a major part of the nonwoven or woven fabric is exposed, the absorption capacity for a

pre-spray will be correspondingly greater than in the case of deeper embedding. Usually, about 0.2 to 0.5 kg/m² of pre-spray is used in road construction. Finally, the surface which has been made good is usually covered by a top layer, for example an asphaltic concrete surfacing of about 2 - 10 cm thickness, in accordance with the stress to be expected.

Apart from the outstanding and permanent reinforcement which is possible very simply and quickly with the combination web according to the invention, and hence with only slight interference with traffic, and without appearance of secondary cracks, a further advantage proves to be the fact that, due to the particular construction, only the region of the joint or the crack has then to be covered instead of the entire surface, whereby the consumption of material is considerably reduced. Moreover, it is possible to cover the combination web with thinner top layers. As a result of the self-adhesive effect, furthermore, laying largely independent of the weather is possible, it being possible to apply the covering immediately after placing the combination web on top of the clean and dry surface in the crack area,

The advantageous effect of the combination web is based above all on the fact that it has a reinforcing action in the core zone and a stress-relieving action in the edge zones. The stress relief is obtained by the fact that the nonwoven or woven fabric impregnated with the elastic binder protrudes laterally beyond the reinforcing web. Movements or stress concentrations can thereby be degraded in the region of the combination web and are not transmitted to the superposed layers. In this way the areas which have been protected or made good are kept free of stress or constraint.

The combination web according to ^{a preferred embodiment} the invention is produced by one-sided impregnation of the reinforcing web and of the nonwoven or woven fabric with the molten



binder. For this purpose, for example, both webs are allowed to run over an immersed roller disposed in the binder melt, or the webs are impregnated from above by means of a metering device, for example a nozzle gap or a blade, with the binder melt, the reinforcing web located at the top being impregnated completely, but the nonwoven or woven fabric underneath not being impregnated throughout the entire thickness. A further possibility is to impregnate the two webs separately from one another and only then to lead them together. Subsequently, the combination web is squeezed off and cooled down.

Example 1:

A 0.3 m wide grid of glass fibers (180 g/m²; SD 6510 K, Virtulan, Federal Republic of Germany) and a 0.5 m wide and 1.5 mm thick polypropylene continuous filament nonwoven of 140 g/m² weight (Polyfelt® PGM 14) were impregnated with a hot melt of SBS-modified bitumen (Dörrkuplast, Dörr, Austria) at 150°C and squeezed off in such a way that the nonwoven came to lie embedded in the bitumen at a depth of 1 mm. The combination web obtained (weight per unit area: 2,020 g/m², thickness: 4 mm) was then cooled for solidification and the bitumen was covered by a 0.03 mm polyethylene release film (Fepla-Hirsch).

Example 2:

A combination web was produced analogously to Example 1, but using a glass fiber grid having a weight per unit area of 205 g/m² (SD 6810 K/53).

Example 3:

In order to demonstrate the superior action of the combination web according to the invention, a traffic load trial was simulated. A 25 mm thick asphalt layer was applied to a 50 mm thick, circular rubber substrate of 2.5 m diameter, and two mutually perpendicular, 3 mm wide

and 25 mm deep gaps were cut out along the diameter, thus simulating a crack. One gap was covered by the 0.5 m wide combination web according to the invention in accordance with Example 1, and the other gap was covered with a combination web in which, in contrast to that according to Example 1, both the glass fiber grid and the polypropylene nonwoven were 0.5 m wide. Finally, the surface was pre-sprayed with a bitumen emulsion and covered with a further asphalt layer of 50 mm thickness. Two mutually opposite rubber wheels of 225 mm diameter and 85 mm width, which were mounted on a bogey and each loaded with a weight of 1.85 kN, were allowed to rotate on this asphalt web on a circular track of 1.5 m diameter. The speed of rotation of the wheel arrangement on the asphalt web, made good according to the invention, was 25 revolutions per minute. The crack not made good according to the invention broke through as a secondary crack through the asphalt cover after 56,540 revolutions (corresponding to 113,080 loadings). The crack made good according to the invention did not break through as a central crack through the asphalt cover until after 91,250 revolutions (corresponding to 182,500 loadings).

The claims defining the invention are as follows:

1. A self-adhesive combination web for preventing and making good cracks, especially in asphalt and concrete surfaces in road construction and engineering hydraulics,
5 comprising a sheet-like reinforcing web of high-modulus fibers with a modulus of at least 15 GPa, and a nonwoven or woven fabric of thermoplastic fibers, which are mutually bonded by an elastic, self-adhesive binder in such a way that the reinforcing web is fully embedded in the binder and
10 the nonwoven or woven fabric is only partially embedded, the nonwoven or woven fabric with the binder being wider than the reinforcing web and extending beyond the reinforcing web.
2. A combination web as claimed in claim 1, wherein the binder consists of bitumen, or of bitumen which
15 is modified by polymers based on styrene, butadiene, butene, EPDM or acrylonitrile or by atactic polypropylene.
3. A combination web as claimed in claim 1, wherein the binder consists of a polymer based on styrene, butadiene, butene, EPDM or acrylonitrile or of atactic
20 polypropylene.
4. A combination web as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the reinforcing web consists of a fiber grid.
5. A combination web as claimed in any one of
25 claims 1 to 4, wherein the high-modulus fibers of the reinforcing web consist of glass, graphite, aramide or polyether-ether-ketone.
6. A combination web as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the nonwoven or woven fabric consists
30 of polypropylene fibers, polyethylene fibers, polyester fibers or polyamide fibers.
7. A combination web as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the nonwoven or woven fabric is embedded in the binder up to at least half its thickness.
- 35 8. A combination web as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the nonwoven or woven fabric with the binder extends beyond the reinforcing web by at least 5 cm.



9. A combination web as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the nonwoven fabric consists of continuous filaments.

10. A process for preventing or making good cracks, especially in asphalt and concrete surfaces, wherein a crack infilled with a fill material, or a gap or a transition between two carriageway structures is covered by the combination web as claimed in claim 1 and the entire surface, which is to be protected or made good, is then covered or surfaced, so that the coverings or surfacings of the area protected or made good are kept free of stresses or constraints.

11. A self adhesive combination web for prevention and making good cracks substantially as described herein in conjunction with any one of the examples.

DATED this 25th day of February 1991

POLYFELT GESELLSCHAFT m.b.H.

By their Patent Attorneys

GRIFFITH HACK & CO



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revelaciones por minuto. La EPA no consideró la veracidad, las implicaciones legales de aplicar la tecnología de la EPA a la industria de la construcción como crítica esencial. En cambio, se argumentó que la tecnología de la EPA no estaba diseñada para ser utilizada en la industria de la construcción. La EPA respondió que la tecnología de la EPA era adecuada para la industria de la construcción y que la tecnología de la EPA era adecuada para la industria de la construcción. La EPA respondió que la tecnología de la EPA era adecuada para la industria de la construcción y que la tecnología de la EPA era adecuada para la industria de la construcción.

